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CATALOG

ABOUT NCJRS

Created by the National Institute of Justice in 1972, the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) is one of the most extensive sources of information on criminal justice in the world. NCJRS now supports agencies within the U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs and the National Institute of Corrections, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, and Office of National Drug Control Policy.

Office of Justice Programs (OJP)

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov>
800-851-3420

Created in 1984 by the Justice Assistance Act, provides Federal leadership in developing the Nation's capacity to prevent and control crime, administer justice, and assist crime victims.

Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bja>
800-688-4252

Provides funding, training, technical assistance, and information to States and communities in support of innovative programs to improve and strengthen the Nation's criminal justice system.

Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs>
800-732-3277

The statistical arm of the U.S. Department of Justice, responsible for collecting, analyzing, and reporting data related to criminal victimization and the administration of justice.

National Institute of Justice (NIJ)

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij>
800-851-3420

The research, development, and evaluation agency of the U.S. Department of Justice, whose mission is to enhance the administration of justice and public safety.

Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc>
800-627-6872

Committed to enhancing the Nation's capacity to assist crime victims and to providing leadership in changing attitudes, policies, and practices to promote justice and healing for all victims of crime.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

<http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org>
800-638-8736

Provides national leadership, coordination, and resources to prevent and treat juvenile delinquency, improve the effectiveness and fairness of the juvenile justice system, and address the problem of missing and exploited children.

OJP also consists of five program offices: Executive Office for Weed and Seed (EOWS), Office of the Police Corps and Law Enforcement Education (OPCLEE), Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP), and Office on Violence Against Women (OVW). Additionally, OJP has an American Indian and Alaska Native Affairs Desk (AI/AN) to improve outreach to Native American communities.

National Institute of Corrections (NIC)

<http://www.nicic.org>
800-877-1461

An agency within the Federal Bureau of Prisons, NIC advances and shapes correctional practice and public policy by responding to the needs of corrections through assistance, collaboration, leadership, and training.

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)

<http://www.cops.usdoj.gov>
800-421-6770

Since 1994, COPS has used funding opportunities and innovative problem-solving programs to help the Nation's law enforcement agencies implement a locally defined vision of community policing.

Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)

<http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov>
800-666-3332

The national source for drug and crime statistics, drug policy, and related information.

Accessing NCJRS Resources Electronically

NCJRS provides publications and a wealth of other information online:

NCJRS World Wide Web

The NCJRS World Wide Web site address is <http://www.ncjrs.org>.

To order publications, go to <http://www.puborder.ncjrs.org>.

To become a registered user of NCJRS, go to <http://puborder.ncjrs.org/register>.

E-mail

To ask a question or to obtain other criminal justice services, send an e-mail to askncjrs@ncjrs.org.

To share your comments, concerns, and suggestions about NCJRS, send an e-mail to tellncjrs@ncjrs.org.

HOW TO USE THIS CATALOG

Criminal justice professionals fighting to stem the tide of drugs and crime in their communities face tough decisions every day. They need the best information available to guide their decisionmaking. OJP, NIC, COPS, and ONDCP help provide that information by putting their research, evaluation, and program development findings and analyses into the hands of those who can apply this knowledge to daily activities. The bimonthly *NCJRS Catalog* is one vehicle for making information available in a timely manner. The *Catalog* contains information on criminal justice publications and other materials available from NCJRS and other sources.

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Obtaining Materials Listed in the Catalog

To obtain materials listed in the *Catalog*, refer to the availability information listed with each item.

For **materials available from NCJRS**, submit an order by using the *NCJRS Catalog* online order form at <http://puborder.ncjrs.org/catalog> or by mailing or faxing the order form at the back of this *Catalog*. NCJRS items in limited supply are not listed on the order form; call or write to place your order, which will be filled on a first-come, first-served basis. Out-of-stock documents may be obtained through inter-library loan or as hardcopy reproductions. For more details on NCJRS ordering options, refer to page 18.

For **materials available from other publishers**, contact the publisher directly at the address or telephone number listed with the title.

The *NCJRS Catalog* is sent free to all registered users. Register online at <http://puborder.ncjrs.org/register> or write or call NCJRS:

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E-mail to: tellncjrs@ncjrs.org

Selected Additions to the NCJRS Document Collection

This section announces new publications and audio-visual materials that keep you up to date on advances in criminal justice. Documents listed are recent additions to the NCJRS Abstracts Database.

The acquisition of a document or the inclusion of a document abstract in the *Catalog* does not constitute an endorsement of the document or its contents by the U.S. Department of Justice.

All publications in the NCJRS abstracts collection may be borrowed through interlibrary loan. (Videos are not available.) Contact your local library for further information.

Selected publications are available as hardcopy reproductions. For availability and applicable fees, contact NCJRS. Publications designated as "available electronically" are accessible via the Internet.

Corrections

Business Planning Guide for Jail Industries

Tom Quirk and Rod Miller
Bureau of Justice Assistance

2002. 68 pp. NCJ 165147

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/bja/165147.pdf>.

Identifies key elements of a jail industry business plan that communicates why a particular industry does or should exist and its potential benefits to inmates, other programs, and the community. Competitive analysis, products and services, marketing and promotion, pricing strategy, and budgets are among the many topics examined in this BJA Monograph. It also describes control procedures to determine the effectiveness and efficiency of the planned program and includes worksheets on creating an evaluation plan, obtaining startup funds, implementing a pilot study, and expanding the plan into full operations.

Developing a Jail Industry: A Workbook

Rod Miller, George Sexton, and Vic Jacobsen
Bureau of Justice Assistance

2002. 64 pp. NCJ 182506

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/bja/182506.pdf>.

Offers a starting point for county officials, jail staff, and advisory committees interested in creating and/or improving a jail industry. This BJA Monograph emphasizes the value of the development process in creating and/or improving a jail industry by identifying six principles for success: building a strong foundation, learning from others, analyzing potential opposition, gaining support through participation, taking time to plan, and using all available resources. It also contains a workbook of specific ideas and guidance on a 15-component development process and lists potential benefits, obstacles, and opportunities of a jail industry.

Prisoners in 2001

Paige M. Harrison and Allen J. Beck
Bureau of Justice Statistics

2002. 16 pp. NCJ 195189

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/p01.htm>.

Reports the number of persons in State and Federal prisons at yearend 2001, compares the increase in the prison population from 2000 to 2001, and gives prison growth rates since 1995. This BJS Bulletin also lists the number of male and female prisoners on December 31, 2001, and includes incarceration rates for States and selected characteristics for the 10 highest and 10 lowest jurisdictions. Data are explored on prison capacities; the housing of inmates in local jails, privately operated prisons, and Federal and State facilities; and the number of sentenced prisoners by offense, gender, race, and Hispanic origin.

Courts

Civil Rights Complaints in U.S. District Courts, 2000

Bureau of Justice Statistics

2002. 2 pp. NCJ 193979

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/crcus00.htm>.

Presents selected findings about civil rights cases adjudicated in U.S. district courts between 1990 and 2000. This BJS Civil Justice Data Brief examines several categories of civil rights complaints (e.g., employment, housing, welfare, and voting). Information is presented on the number and types of civil rights cases filed, jurisdiction and disposition of civil rights cases, and plaintiff winners and awards. Out-of-court settlements also are addressed. This report does not include prisoner petitions or criminal civil rights cases prosecuted by U.S. attorneys.

Juvenile Gun Courts: Promoting Accountability and Providing Treatment

David Sheppard and Patricia Kelly
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

2002. 12 pp. NCJ 187078

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/courtsum.html#187078>.

Draws on the experiences of policymakers and practitioners involved with juvenile gun courts to describe their development. Juvenile gun courts are targeted interventions that expose youth charged with gun offenses to the ramifications of such acts. Like its better known counterpart, the youth drug court, the juvenile gun court is a specialty court that features small case loads, frequent hearings, immediate sanctions, family involvement, and treatment services. This OJJDP Bulletin, part of the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants Best Practices Series, reviews the OJJDP-supported Jefferson County (AL) Juvenile Gun Court.

Crime Prevention

Problem-Solving Tips: A Guide to Reducing Crime and Disorder Through Problem-Solving Partnerships

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services

2002. 54 pp. ACCN 196527

Not available from NCJRS. For availability and ordering information, contact the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center (800-421-6770). Also available electronically at <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov>.

Serves as a reference for those who are implementing a problem-solving approach to reduce crime and disorder through partnerships. Rather than simply reacting to a crime, a problem-solving approach, such as community policing, attempts to determine the root cause of a problem to prevent it from happening again. This COPS Guide contains insights into every stage of the process, most of which are drawn from experiences of law enforcement officers in the field. Information is based on the SARA (scanning, analyzing, response, and assessment of problems) model, an approach that analyzes related incidents of a specific crime problem so that comprehensive, tailored strategies can be developed to deflect offenders, protect likely victims, and make crime locations less conducive to problem behaviors.

The Justice System Is There To Help

Each year, the U.S. criminal justice system helps millions of crime victims live for a brighter tomorrow. OVC wants you to know that if you or someone you love is a victim of crime, you have rights, you can get help, and you can work for positive change. *What You Can Do If You Are a Victim of Crime* (FS 000301) provides a list of victim assistance and compensation programs in the United States and U.S. territories.

For your copy of this OVC Fact Sheet, see the ordering options in the back of this *Catalog* or go to <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/factsheets/whatyoucando/welcome.html>.

Office for Victims of Crime

OVC

Drugs and Crime

Estimation of Cocaine Availability, 1996–2000

Office of National Drug Control Policy

2002. 92 pp. NCJ 192335

Available only electronically at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/publications/pdf/cocaine2002.pdf>.

Examines data from the Sequential Transition and Reduction (STAR) model to measure the flow of cocaine from producer Nations, through transit zones, across the Nation's borders, and throughout the United States. The STAR model is used to generate annual cocaine estimates across nine stages and eight transitions. This ONDCP report indicates that cocaine production in Colombia has increased 75 percent since 1995, surpassing both Bolivia and Peru. It also finds that the total number of U.S. border seizures of cocaine has remained fairly consistent since 1991. The information in this report may be useful for decisionmakers interested in the magnitude of cocaine at various locations from source to street.

Estimation of Heroin Availability, 1996–2000

Office of National Drug Control Policy

2002. 70 pp. NCJ 192336

Available only electronically at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/publications/pdf/heroin2002.pdf>.

Provides insight into the movement of heroin from source areas (Mexico, South America, and Southeast and Southwest Asia) into and through the United States. This ONDCP-sponsored study finds that South American heroin dominates the U.S. heroin market, both in supply and consumption. South American heroin is predominately shipped through and consumed in the Eastern United States. Heroin from Mexico, the second largest supplier of U.S. heroin, is primarily shipped through and consumed in the Western United States. The study also indicates that U.S. law enforcement agencies are seizing, at best, only 10 percent of the heroin moving into and through the country; most seizures occur at import.

What You Need to Know About Drug Testing in Schools

Office of National Drug Control Policy

2002. 24 pp. NCJ 195522

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/pdf/drug_testing.pdf.

Offers perspectives on the multifaceted and sometimes controversial topic of testing children for illegal drugs in school. This ONDCP booklet provides those considering drug-testing programs in their communities with an understanding of the issue and solid information on which to base a decision. It answers questions about the process and explains what drug testing is, who pays for it, who does the testing, and what it tells and cannot tell about an individual's drug use. It also describes what services should be in place to effectively deal with students who test positive for drug use and offers case histories of how schools have used drug testing to address their drug issues.

Juvenile Justice

Best Practices in Juvenile Accountability: Overview

Marty Beyer

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

2002. 12 pp. NCJ 184745

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/court.html#184745>.

Provides an overview of OJJDP's Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants (JAIBG) Best Practices Series, which features current knowledge about programs and approaches that hold juveniles accountable for their offenses. This OJJDP Bulletin discusses key aspects of adolescent development, documents examples of developmentally appropriate accountability, provides a legislative history of the JAIBG program, and highlights best practices as reported in other Bulletins in the series.

Conflict Resolution for School Personnel: An Interactive School Safety Training Tool

National Institute of Justice

2002. CD-ROM. NCJ 194198

Available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Trains school personnel to consider responses to potentially violent episodes in school. This set of two interactive CD-ROMs from NIJ contains lessons on anger, threats, attacks with weapons, suicide, and weapons on campus. The lessons are accompanied by a mixture of 12 didactic tutorials (e.g., de-escalating

student conflicts, assessing a suicide threat, suspected gunshots) and 14 interactive scenarios (e.g., fight in library, Internet hit list, gun in cafeteria), which can be viewed in any order. The interactive portion has the user watch a video of a potentially dangerous situation and then select an appropriate response to handling that particular situation.

Juvenile Residential Facility Census, 2000: Selected Findings

Melissa Sickmund

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

2002. 4 pp. NCJ 196595

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/correction.html#196595>.

Presents findings from the inaugural 2000 Juvenile Residential Facility Census (JRFC). This National Report Series Bulletin focuses on two issues: facility crowding and facility-related deaths. JRFC data indicate that the number of residents outpaces the number of available beds in approximately 40 percent of the facilities surveyed and that the number of youth who die while in custody is decreasing. JRFC is designed to collect information on such facility characteristics as type, size, structure, security arrangements, and ownership. It also examines the adequacy of bedspace and a range of services provided to youth in residential facilities.

Trends in Juvenile Violent Offending: An Analysis of Victim Survey Data

James P. Lynch

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

2002. 20 pp. NCJ 191052

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/violvict.html#191052>.

Presents information on trends in juvenile violent offending from the past two decades, based on data collected from victims of serious, violent offenses (e.g., aggravated assault, robbery, and forcible rape) by the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). Unlike the data derived from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports, NCVS information is not limited to cases that come to the attention of local law enforcement officials, primarily through arrests. This OJJDP Bulletin observes that examining information from a variety of sources about a range of activities related to juvenile offending will assist

efforts to prevent and intervene in such delinquency and more accurately reflect the nature of such crimes—and not merely the nature of their origins.

When Your Child Is Missing: A Family Survival Guide

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

2002. 94 pp. NCJ 170022

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/missingsum.html#170022>.

Provides parents with helpful insights into what families should do when a child is missing. This OJJDP Guide was written by parents and family members who have experienced the disappearance of a child. It contains their advice about what to expect when a child is missing, what needs to be done, and where to go for help. It also explains the roles that various agencies and organizations play in the search for a missing child. The Guide is the second edition of an OJJDP Report, which was first published in 1998.

Law Enforcement

Guide for the Selection of Personal Protective Equipment for Emergency First Responders, NIJ Guide 102-00 (Volumes I, IIa, IIb, and IIc)

Alim A. Fatah, John A. Barrett, Richard D. Arcilesi, Jr., Charlotte H. Lattin, Charles G. Janney, and Edward A. Blackman

National Institute of Justice

2002. 124 pp. NCJ 191518 (Volume I)

2002. 222 pp. NCJ 191519 (Volume IIa, Respiratory Protection)

2002. 620 pp. NCJ 191520 (Volume IIb, Percutaneous Protection—Garments)

2002. 220 pp. NCJ 191521 (Volume IIc, Percutaneous Protection—Apparel)

Available free from NCJRS. Call or write for a copy. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/191518.htm>.

Presents information on personal protection equipment (PPE) for emergency first responders so that

they can evaluate equipment prior to making a purchase. These four NIJ Guides are intended to be more practical than technical and provide information on factors that should be considered when purchasing and using PPE, including duration of protection, dexterity/mobility, launderability, and use/reuse. Volume I represents the actual guide and is supplemented by three additional volumes: Volume IIa contains the data sheets for respiratory protection; Volume IIb, for protective garments; and Volume IIc, for other protective apparel (e.g., boots, gloves, hoods, and lab coats). The Guides serve merely as a resource for comparing and contrasting commercially available personal protective equipment known to the authors as of April 2001 and should not be seen as a source of recommendation.

Law Enforcement Tech Guide: How To Plan, Purchase, and Manage Technology (Successfully!)

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services

2002. 280 pp. ACCN 196953

Not available from NCJRS. For availability and ordering information, contact the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center (800-421-6770). *Also available electronically at <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov>.*

Presents best practices in strategic information technology (IT) planning and procurement. This comprehensive COPS Guide is targeted at project managers, executives, and technologists whose agencies are preparing to implement such IT projects as computer-aided dispatch, records management, mobile computing, automated booking systems, automated fingerprint identification systems, crime analysis software, and various geographic information systems. It also reveals pitfalls to avoid and consolidates and expands on various sources of information currently available to create user-friendly products that serve law enforcement's IT goals.

Mutual Respect in Policing

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services

2001. 22:47 (video) and 24 pp. (lesson plan). ACCN 197241 (video) and 194024 (lesson plan)

Not available from NCJRS. For availability and ordering information, contact the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center (800-421-6770).

Serves as a teaching aid for instructors and facilitators who provide information to police officers on mutual respect in policing. This COPS videotape

and lesson plan provide police officers with a greater awareness of respectful police behavior, help them strengthen their ability to work toward better community relationships, and enhance their awareness of culturally sensitive issues. The video contains five scenarios of police-citizen interaction that can be presented separately during successive roll calls or together in one classroom presentation. The lesson plan guides the instructor through the training video, highlights teaching points, and poses specific questions about the scenarios from the video.

Satisfaction With Police—What Matters?

*Michael D. Reisig and Roger B. Parks
National Institute of Justice and the Office of
Community Oriented Policing Services*

2002. 14 pp. NCJ 194077

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/194077.htm>. Also available free from NCJRS. *See order form.*

Discusses a study that used survey data from the Project on Policing Neighborhoods to identify factors that influence public satisfaction with police. Perception of quality of life was shown to best predict public attitudes toward police. Neighborhood context and personal experience with police also were important factors. This NIJ Research for Practice concludes that improving the quality of daily interaction between police officers and citizens may be the best option for police administrators as they strive to improve public satisfaction with police.

Using DNA to Solve Cold Cases

National Institute of Justice

2002. 32 pp. NCJ 194197

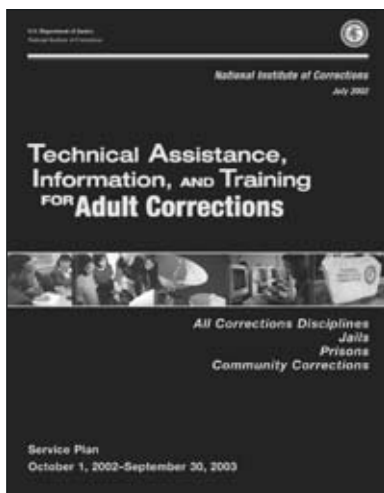
Available free from NCJRS. *See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/194197.htm>.*

Serves as a practical resource for law enforcement personnel who review old, cold, or unsolved cases that may be solved through the use of DNA technology and databases. This NIJ Special Report looks at the science and technology of DNA testing and databases and provides background information on legal and practical considerations for applying DNA technology to unsolved cases. It also delivers a step-by-step process to help investigators select cases that would most likely be solved with DNA evidence.



What Are Your Corrections Needs?

Adult and juvenile corrections facilities have uniquely different goals and needs. Recognizing this, the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) has recently published two service plans for use by adult and juvenile corrections professionals. Both plans describe training programs, information services, and technical assistance available to practitioners from NIC:



Technical Assistance, Information, and Training for Adult Corrections

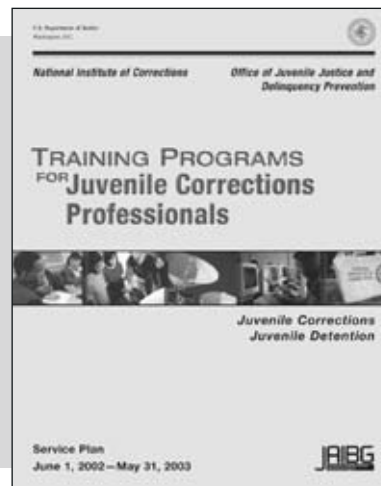
Subjects include—

- ◆ Leadership and management.
- ◆ Helping agencies build capacity for training.
- ◆ Addressing staff sexual misconduct.
- ◆ Women offenders.
- ◆ New jail planning.
- ◆ Educating local officials and the community.
- ◆ Jail mental health services.
- ◆ Institutional culture.

Training Programs for Juvenile Corrections Professionals

Subjects include—

- ◆ Leadership and management.
- ◆ Helping agencies build capacity for training.
- ◆ Juvenile offender management.
- ◆ Facility management.



To obtain printed copies of one or both of these service plans, contact the NIC Information Center (800-877-1461). Ask for NIC accession numbers 017853 (for the adult plan) and 017730 (for the juvenile plan).

Reference and Statistics

Firearm Use by Offenders

Caroline Wolf Harlow
Bureau of Justice Statistics

2001. 15 pp. NCJ 189369

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/fuo.htm>.

Describes firearm usage by offenders during the offense that brought them to prison. Results are taken from the 1997 Surveys of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities. Topics in this BJS Special Report include type of firearm used, characteristics of inmates who used a firearm, reasons for and location of firearm usage, and place where firearm was obtained. Among the many findings, the surveys revealed that 15 percent of State inmates and 13 percent of Federal inmates were carrying a handgun at the time of their offense, and 40 percent of State inmates and 56 percent of Federal inmates received a sentence enhancement as a result of possessing a firearm during their crime.

Third-Party Involvement in Violent Crime, 1993–99

Mike Planty
Bureau of Justice Statistics

2002. 8 pp. NCJ 189100

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/tpivc99.htm>.

Uses data from the National Crime Victimization Survey to present detailed information about third-party involvement in violent crimes. Third parties are individuals other than the victim interviewed and offender present during a violent crime. They may be bystanders, other victims, household members, police officers, and/or instigators and may play a role in the formation and escalation of violence, may intervene to stop an assault, or may be eyewitnesses. Data in this BJS Special Report include how the actions of third parties may influence the outcome of events. It also covers the prevalence of third-party involvement in violent crime and characteristics related to the victim, offender, location, and weapon involved.

Use and Management of Criminal History Record Information: A Comprehensive Report, 2001 Update

Bureau of Justice Statistics

2001. 199 pp. NCJ 187670

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/umchri01.htm>.

Discusses in nontechnical terms the complex, interrelated network of local, State, and Federal information systems that provide criminal history records to both criminal justice and noncriminal justice users. This report is an update of a report first published in 1993, which was the first descriptive review of the Nation's criminal history information systems. This 2001 update reflects changes in the handling of criminal history records that occurred during the 1990s as a result of policy developments, societal changes, technological advances, and other factors. In all, six comprehensive chapters review how criminal history record information is used and managed.

Victims

First Response to Victims of Crime Who Have a Disability

National Sheriffs' Association
Office for Victims of Crime

2002. 26 pp. NCJ 195500

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/firstrep/2002/welcome.html>.

Provides information to help law enforcement personnel respond to victims of crime who have a disability. This OVC Handbook seeks to increase law enforcement's capacity to respond in a sensitive and effective manner to victims who have Alzheimer's disease, mental illness, or mental retardation or who are blind, visually impaired, deaf, or hard of hearing. It offers guidelines and tips for first responders called to serve such victims and includes a section for each disability. It also addresses two Federal laws that prohibit discrimination against individuals with disabilities: the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

This section is designed to acquaint NCJRS users with research information published in recent criminal justice periodicals. Many projects funded by Office of Justice Programs agencies, the National Institute of Corrections, the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, and the Office of National Drug Control Policy are discussed in scholarly and professional journals. This section also highlights such articles.

Criminology & Public Policy

Volume 1, Number 3, July 2002

Not available from NCJRS. Order from American Society of Criminology, 1314 Kinnear Road, Suite 212, Columbus, OH 43212 (614-292-9207). Annual subscriptions: \$120. Add \$20 for subscriptions outside the United States.

"Growth and Quality of U.S. Private Prisons: Evidence From A National Survey" by Scott D. Camp and Gerald G. Gaes (pp. 427-450). Presents selected findings from a study of private prisons in the United States and U.S. territories and, where possible, compares them with prisons operated by the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP). Characteristics about the prison, its staff and inmates, and inmate misconduct are addressed. Overall, private prisons in the study used more staff than their BOP counterparts and had higher staff turnover rates. Drug use was detected less in low- and medium-security BOP prisons (34 percent) than in comparable private prisons (66 percent). Approximately 85 percent of private prisons and 98 percent of BOP prisons reported no prisoner escapes. Private prisons had only a slightly lower rate of prisoner homicide than BOP prisons, despite a greater number of high-security inmates in BOP facilities. The authors suggest that these lapses in security are a result of relatively inexperienced staff in many private prisons and urge private prisons to adopt new custody strategies or modify personnel practices to attract and retain experienced employees.

Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency

Volume 39, Number 3, August 2002

Not available from NCJRS. Order from Sage Publications, Inc., 2455 Teller Road, Thousand Oaks,

CA 91320 (805-499-9774). Annual subscriptions: \$78 individual, \$350 institutional. Add \$16 for subscriptions outside the United States.

"The Baltimore City Drug Treatment Court: One-Year Results from a Randomized Study" by Denise C. Gottfredson and M. Lyn Exum (pp. 337-356). Highlights initial findings on a study that examined drug treatment-eligible clients assigned either to a drug treatment court or to "treatment as usual" in the criminal justice system (the control sample). As expected, drug court judges imposed harsher sentences on offenders but tended to suspend such sentences if offenders complied with the drug court regimen. Drug court participants were more likely than those in the control group to participate in drug testing and treatment and to attend status hearings. During the 12-month study, 48 percent of drug treatment court clients and 64 percent of the control population were arrested for new offenses. Recidivism rates changed, however, when considering opportunities to reoffend: Although control subjects had fewer opportunities to reoffend as a result of longer incarceration sentences and additional days behind bars, they still were arrested at a rate nearly three times that of drug court treatment clients.

"The Impact of Formal and Informal Social Controls on the Criminal Activities of Probationers" by Doris Layton MacKenzie and Spencer De Li (pp. 243-276). Examines the monthly self-reported criminal activities, risk behaviors, and local life circumstances of probationers in Northern Virginia during the year prior to arrest, during the period between arrest and probation, and during the first 8 months of probation. Findings indicated that criminal activities and risk behaviors declined dramatically after arrest and throughout the probation period. Probationers who lived with spouses or were employed committed fewer crimes compared with those who participated in such high-risk activities as using drugs, carrying a gun, and drinking heavily. Drug use declined after arrest and during probation, but alcohol use by those on probation remained nearly consistent with prearrest levels. The authors postulate that alcohol consumption could signal a future return to crime. No change in local life circumstances was noted, indicating that the decline in criminal activity after arrest was unlikely to be related to changes in informal social controls. Instead, the authors attribute the decline to a possible deterrent effect. —◆



Counter-Terrorism Training and Resources for Law Enforcement

is now live at <http://www.counterterrorismtraining.gov>.

The Web site was designed to serve as a single point of access to counter-terrorism training opportunities and related materials available from the Federal Government and private and nonprofit organizations. These resources will help law enforcement decisionmakers develop strategic plans for professional training and for local emergency first responders.

Information on the site is broken down by subject:

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RESEARCH & STATISTICS		
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PUBLICATIONS		
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VICTIM ASSISTANCE		



The Web site was developed as a result of recommendations made by the Counter-Terrorism Training Coordination Working Group, which was convened by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs.

SPOTLIGHT ON . . .

Gangs

This section of the *NCJRS Catalog* highlights publications, Web-based resources, and organizations and agencies that address key issues related to crime, public safety, and drug policy. Each issue of the *Catalog* showcases a new topic. Information in this section does not necessarily reflect the official position of the U.S. Department of Justice. Products listed with a BC, FS, or NCJ number can be ordered from NCJRS; call 800-851-3420 or place an order at www.ncjrs.org/puborder. Please be sure to indicate the product title and number. Electronic availability is indicated, if applicable.

Getting To Know Gangs

The last quarter of the 20th century in the United States was marked by a significant growth in gang activity, both on the street and in correctional facilities. From the 1970s to the mid-1990s, reports of gang problems increased 100 percent at the State level, 640 percent at the city level, and 870 percent at the county level. According to the 2000 National Youth Gang Survey, however, those numbers may be reversing, as more than 75 percent of jurisdictions surveyed reported that youth gang problems either improved or remained the same compared with the previous year. Incarcerating gang members moves the problem from the streets to behind bars. The National Gang Crime Research Center estimates that nearly 25 percent of all male inmates in adult State correctional institutions are gang members. The inherent question, then, is how can law enforcement officials make strides against gang proliferation? The answer may be found in the differences between newly emerging gangs and those with established pasts.

Drugs historically have been viewed as the most common root of gang activity. In the 1980s, youth gangs looked to the increasingly available and widening illegal drug market, particularly crack cocaine, as a chief source of income. The relative ease with which large sums of money could be obtained by drug trafficking provided a solid financial base for gangs, increased solidarity among existing gangs, and offered strong incentives for the development of new ones. But drugs alone are not responsible for gang proliferation. Instead, several

factors acting at once, such as immigration/migration, locality trends, and the media's influence on youth behavior, work in concert to establish the underpinnings of gang activity.

A look at today's more newly established gangs offers a perspective quite different than that formed during the rise in gang activity in the 1970s, '80s, and '90s. While drug activity still is significantly associated with gangs, newer gangs exemplify strikingly different characteristics than their predecessors. Newer gangs initiate younger members, have slightly more females, and comprise a much greater racial/ethnic mix. They also tend to be far more involved in property crimes and individual drug sales than in violent crimes and drug distribution, both of which are trademarks of traditional gangs. Gangs are no longer

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only a big-city problem either, as evidenced by an ever-increasing gang foothold in suburbs, small towns, and rural areas. Places previously thought of as safe havens, such as schools and the military, also are no longer immune to gang activity.

Getting to know gangs first—through a thorough assessment of community-specific gang problems and review of current research—prior to developing combative strategies may prove more effective in developing gang-related policies and practices than relying on typical perceptions of traditional gangs. To that end, considerations brought about by an understanding of the history and makeup of gangs may prove vital for law enforcement decision-makers as they look to the future.

On behalf of the U.S. Department of Justice, NCJRS has compiled a list of publications, products, and Web-based resources that illuminate current research on gang characteristics; proliferation; and prevention, intervention, and suppression strategies. Unfortunately, these products paint only a broad picture of gang issues and do not cover the wide array of dilemmas faced by today's law enforcement officials when dealing with gangs. The resources are intended to serve only as a starting point of research for those directly and indirectly affected by gang activity and violence and to spark ideas for consideration that law enforcement personnel may be able to apply to real-life scenarios.

Publications

Drugs and Violence

Gun Use by Male Juveniles: Research and Prevention (NCJ 188992)

Available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/violencvictsum.html#188992>.

Examines patterns of gun ownership and gun carrying among adolescents; addresses the interrelationship between gangs and guns; and describes programs to reduce juvenile gun violence.

Legitimizing Drug Use: A Note on the Impact of Gang Membership and Drug Sales on the Use of Illicit Drugs (NCJ 183242)

Discusses the impact of gang membership and drug sales on the use of illicit drugs by exploring gang members' views of drug use by their associates and the relationship among demographic characteristics (age and race), gang membership, drug sales, and drug use.

Reducing Gun Violence: The Boston Gun Project's Operation Ceasefire (NCJ 188741)

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/188741.htm>.

Documents the design, implementation, evaluation, successes, and failures of the Boston Gun Project's Operation Ceasefire, a problem-oriented policing strategy that focused enforcement attention on gun traffickers used by the city's most violent gangs and attempted to generate a strong deterrent to gang violence.

Violent Neighborhoods, Violent Kids (NCJ 178248)

Available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/violencvictsum.html#178248>.

Presents findings from a study of delinquent behavior (e.g., drug dealing, gang membership, and substance abuse) among boys living in the three most violent neighborhoods in Washington, D.C.

Youth Gang Homicides in the 1990's (FS 200103)

Available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/gangsum.html#fs200103>.

Delivers a general overview of youth gang homicides in U.S. cities in the 1990s, based on results from multiple years of National Youth Gang Surveys and other law enforcement surveys of gang activity.

Gangs in Correctional Facilities

Correctional Strategies in Gang Management

Available electronically at <http://www.nicic.org/services/video/fy2000/00gangs.htm>.

Presents a 3-hour videoconference from July 2000 that delivers key components of a gang management program and is intended to help corrections personnel become proactive toward gang management.

The Influence of Prison Gang Affiliation on Violence & Other Prison Misconduct (NCJ 196604)

Available electronically at http://www.bop.gov/orepg/oreprcrim_2br.pdf.

Evaluates gang affiliation and embeddedness in prisons to determine whether core members of prison gangs are more likely than more peripheral gang members to commit violent crimes and other types of misconduct.

Institutional Treatment of Gang Members (NCJ 187687)

Highlights the significant challenges that gang members pose for treatment staff in correctional facilities and calls attention to a number of points that corrections personnel should consider when treating gang members for long-term change, including institutional, family, and community assets.

A National Assessment of Gangs and Security Threat Groups (STGs) in Adult Correctional Institutions: Results of the 1999 Adult Corrections Survey

Available electronically at <http://www.ngcrc.com/ngcrc/page7.htm>.

Analyzes the prevalence of and trends and threats associated with gang problems in American adult State correctional institutions.

Prison Interventions: Evolving Strategies to Control Security Threat Groups (NCJ 187685)

Reviews strategies used in seven correctional systems to control inmate gangs and highlights what each agency believes are key points of effective gang management.

Gangs in Schools

Gang Problems and Gang Programs in a National Sample of Schools (NCJ 194607)

Available electronically at <http://www.gottfredson.com/report.pdf>.

Presents results of the Survey of School-Based Gang Prevention and Intervention programs, including characteristics of students involved in gangs, the extent and correlates of gang problems in schools, and what and how much is being done to prevent and reduce gang-related problems.

Youth Gangs in Schools (NCJ 183015)

Available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/gangsum.html#183015>.

Highlights findings on school gangs, including characteristics of gangs and gang members, factors that lead to gang prevalence in schools, and the impact of gang presence in schools on victimization, as drawn from the 1995 School Crime Supplements to the National Crime Victim Survey.

General Research

Early Precursors of Gang Membership: A Study of Seattle Youth (NCJ 190106)

Available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/gangsum.html#190106>.

Analyzes data on the relationship between risk factors present at ages 10 to 12 and the likelihood of joining a gang between ages 13 and 18.

The Facts About Gang Life in America Today: A National Study of Over 4,000 Gang Members

Available electronically at <http://www.ngcrc.com/ngcrc/page9.htm>.

Discusses the research produced by the Project Gang Field Assessment of Crime Threat, which analyzes facts about gang life in the United States.

From the Street to the Prison: Understanding & Responding to Gangs (NCJ 190755)

Reviews definitional issues related to gangs, places the growth of gangs in an evolutionary perspective, and examines the links between gang membership and involvement in crime and juvenile delinquency.

Gangs in Middle America: Are They a Threat? (NCJ 192470)

Available electronically at <http://www.fbi.gov/publications/leb/2001/december2001/dec01p1.htm>.

Examines gang history, migration, and structure and law enforcement strategies to combat and prevent gang formation.

The Growth of Youth Gang Problems in the United States: 1970–98 (NCJ 181868)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojjdp/181868-1.pdf> and <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojjdp/181868-2.pdf>.

Focuses on gang problem locality to provide statistical trends in the development of youth gang problems during the last three decades of the 20th century.

Highlights of the 2000 National Youth Gang Survey (FS 200204)

Available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/gangsum.html#fs200204>.

Summarizes findings of the 2000 National Youth Gang Survey, which surveyed various police practitioners on youth gang involvement in large and small cities and suburban and rural counties.

National Youth Gang Survey Trends From 1996 to 2000 (FS 200203)

Available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/gangsum.html#fs200203>.

Highlights findings (e.g., patterns of gang activity, demographics and numbers of gang members, and gang-related homicides) from National Youth Gang Surveys conducted annually from 1996 to 2000.

Self-Reported Gang Involvement and Officially Recorded Delinquency (NCJ 186975)

Analyzes the link between self-reported data on gang involvement in early adolescence and data from official police records on delinquent offenses, as recorded by the Chicago Police Department during a 5-year period, and concludes that such a link can enhance the understanding of gang involvement.

Modern Gangs

Female Gangs: A Focus on Research (NCJ 186159)

Available electronically at http://www.ncjrs.org/html/ojjdp/jjbul2001_3_3/contents.html.

Summarizes past and present research and tracks the rise in the number of female gangs and the increased public recognition of female gang involvement as a significant social problem.

Hybrid and Other Modern Gangs (NCJ 189916)

Available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/gangsum.html#189916>.

Draws on survey data, research findings, and field reports to detail differences (e.g., gang stereotypes and migration) between hybrid and modern gangs and traditional gangs.

Modern-Day Youth Gangs (NCJ 191524)

Available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/gangsum.html#191524>.

Compares the characteristics of gangs and gang members in jurisdictions with later onset of gang problems with those of gangs and gang members in jurisdictions with earlier onset of gang problems.

Prevention and Intervention

Addressing Key Features of Gang Membership: Measuring the Involvement of Young Members (NCJ 186504)

Discusses implications for prevention and intervention strategies that stem from a study on four

dimensions of gang membership: joining the gang, gang life, organizational characteristics, and family characteristics.

Preventing Adolescent Gang Involvement (NCJ 182210)

Available electronically at http://www.ncjrs.org/html/ojjdp/2000_9_2/contents.html.

Offers a foundation on which to build a comprehensive strategy to prevent youth involvement in gangs by examining key characteristics of youth gangs and risk factors for gang membership.

Youth Gang Programs and Strategies (NCJ 171154)

Available electronically at http://www.ncjrs.org/html/ojjdp/summary_2000_8/home.html.

Describes youth gang prevention, intervention, and suppression programs; debunks prevalent stereotypes surrounding youth gang members; and makes recommendations for enhancing youth gang programs and strategies.

Web-Based Resources

Gang Resistance Education and Training (G.R.E.A.T.)

<http://www.atf.treas.gov/great/index.htm>

The G.R.E.A.T. program, started by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms in 1991, is a school-based, life-skills competency program taught to youths by uniformed police officers. The curriculum is designed to produce attitudinal and behavioral changes. It addresses four important skill areas—personal skills, resiliency skills, resistance skills, and social skills—and consists of 13 lessons, a summer component, and a family component. Students learn how to set positive goals, resist negative pressures, resolve conflicts, and understand how gangs affect the quality of their lives. Since its inception, G.R.E.A.T. has expanded to include all 50 States and several countries overseas and has witnessed more than 1.5 million students complete the program.

High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA)

<http://www.hidta.org/dto/index.html>

The Washington/Baltimore HIDTA has a charter through the Office of National Drug Control Policy to investigate, analyze, collect information on, and reduce the number of drug trafficking organizations (DTOs) in the District of Columbia, northern Virginia, and a number of jurisdictions in Maryland. The information presented on its home page is

intended to inform law enforcement organizations and the general public about the names and numbers of DTOs operating in their communities. The Washington/Baltimore HIDTA DTO database contains names and information on select gangs and groups who deal, solicit, and/or traffic illegal drugs in the region.

National Alliance of Gang Investigators Association (NAGIA)

<http://www.nagia.org>

Formed in 1998, NAGIA is a unique alliance of criminal justice professionals dedicated to promoting and coordinating national antigang strategies. It consists of representatives from 14 regional gang investigators associations, representing more than 15,000 gang investigators across the country, as well as advisory representation from Federal agencies and other organizations involved in gang-related prevention and suppression initiatives. The Web site contains links to NAGIA member associations, threat assessment information, gang-related articles and information, and conference information.

National Gang Crime Research Center (NGCRC)

<http://www.ngcrc.com>

NGCRC exists today as an independent, nonprofit agency, carrying out large-scale research on gangs and gang members. It disseminates information

about gangs and gang problems through the *Journal of Gang Research* and provides training and consulting services. The organization's Web site contains links to general information about NGCRC; upcoming conferences; and projects, resources, reports, and gang profiles.

National Major Gang Task Force (NMGTF)

<http://www.nmgtf.org>

NMGTF strives to display leadership by linking correctional systems; the Federal Bureau of Prisons; major jails; and law enforcement, probation, and parole offices throughout the country. NMGTF actively solicits corporate sponsors for funding and partnering opportunities as a means of proactively approaching prevention, intervention, and suppression strategies aimed at gang activities. The Web site provides information about NMGTF's leadership, State coordinators, and other gang-related organizations and resources. Links to training opportunities, publications, conferences, and the NMGTF listserv also are included.

National Youth Gang Center (NYGC)

<http://www.iir.com/nygc>

The purpose of the National Youth Gang Center (NYGC) is to expand and maintain the body of critical knowledge about youth gangs and effective responses to them. The center helps State and local jurisdictions collect, analyze, and exchange information on gang-related demographics, legislation, literature, research, and promising programs. It also coordinates the activities of the OJJDP Youth Gang Consortium—a group of Federal agencies, gang program representatives, and other service providers. NYGC provides technical assistance to two OJJDP programs: the Rural Gang Initiative and the Gang-Free Schools and Communities Initiative.

National Youth Violence Prevention Resource Center (NYVPRC)

<http://www.safeyouth.org/home.htm>

NYVPRC serves as a central source of information on prevention and intervention programs, publications, research, and statistics on violence committed by and against children and teens. The resource center is a collaboration among the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and other Federal agencies. The NYVPRC Web site and call center, 1-866-SAFEYOUTH (723-3968), provide user-friendly access points to Federal information on youth violence prevention and suicide. The Web site also has separate links for content geared toward teens, parents and guardians, and professionals.

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GRANTS AND FUNDING

This section of the *Catalog* highlights grants and funding awarded recently by the Office of Justice Programs bureaus, as well as recently completed final technical reports that result from these grants and are maintained in the NCJRS Abstracts Database.

OJP-Sponsored Research

Crime, Coercion, and Community: The Effects of Arrest and Incarceration Policies on Informal Social Control in Neighborhoods by James P. Lynch, William J. Sabol, Michael Planty, and Mary Shelly. NCJ 195170. National Institute of Justice, 2002. 40 pp. Grant number 98-CE-VX-0004.

Addresses the effects of aggressive arrest and incarceration policies on community organization and an individual's decision to engage in informal social control. Data include aggregate community-level information on demographics, socioeconomic attributes, and crime rates; offenses recorded and arrests made by the police; and admissions to and releases from prison in Baltimore city and Baltimore County from 1982 to 2000. Residents were interviewed about community attachment, cohesiveness, participation, satisfaction, and experiences with crime and self-protection. Increases in arrest and incarceration rates were not associated with decreases in neighborhood crime rates but were associated with negative effects on participation in communities. For example, both variables were linked to lower levels of participation in volunteer organizations and attachment to communities.

"Situational and Officer-Based Determinants of Police Coercion" by William Terrill and Stephen D. Mastrofski. *Justice Quarterly*, Vol. 19, Issue 2, June 2002 (pp. 377-398). NCJ 195839. National Institute of Justice. Grant number 95-IJ-CX-0071.

Analyzes observational data on police in Indianapolis, Indiana, and St. Petersburg, Florida, to gain an understanding of why police resort to force. Types of force examined in the study include verbal commands and threats, physical restraints, and impact methods. An analysis of 3,116 police-suspect encounters showed that officers often applied force as a response to legal stimuli (e.g., suspects' resistance and safety concerns). The study also found that officers were no more coercive toward disrespectful suspects than they were toward respectful suspects. Male, nonwhite, poor, and younger suspects were treated more forcefully, irrespective of their behavior, and encounters that involved inexperienced and less-educated officers resulted in increased levels of force.

"Tired Cops: The Prevalence and Potential Consequences of Police Fatigue" by Bryan Vila and Dennis Jay Kenney. *National Institute of Justice Journal*, Issue 248, March 2002 (pp. 16-21). NCJ 190634. National Institute of Justice. Grant number 96-IJ-CX-0046.

Examines the prevalence and effects of police officer fatigue, exhaustion, and extreme drowsiness in four mid-sized municipal law enforcement agencies. The study focused on identifying effective strategies for measuring fatigue and understanding its prevalence among police officers in the field, and analyzing the causes of fatigue in the police environment and its impact on officer performance, health, and safety. It found a high percentage of officers to be weary from overtime assignments, shift work, night school, hours spent waiting to testify, and the emotional and physical demands of the job. The study also presents four steps that police agencies can take to assess the extent and implications of officer fatigue in their departments. —◆

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MATERIALS AVAILABLE FREE**Corrections**

- ☐ **01 NCJ 165147.** Business Planning Guide for Jail Industries (BJA). See p. 4.
- ☐ **02 NCJ 182506.** Developing a Jail Industry: A Workbook (BJA). See p. 4.
- ☐ **03 NCJ 195189.** Prisoners in 2001 (BJS). See p. 4.

Courts

- ☐ **04 NCJ 193979.** Civil Rights Complaints in U.S. District Courts, 2000 (BJS). See p. 5.
- ☐ **05 NCJ 187078.** Juvenile Gun Courts: Promoting Accountability and Providing Treatment (OJJDP). See p. 5.

Drugs and Crime

- ☐ **06 NCJ 195522.** What You Need to Know About Drug Testing in Schools (ONDCP). See p. 6.

Juvenile Justice

- ☐ **07 NCJ 184745.** Best Practices in Juvenile Accountability: Overview (OJJDP). See p. 6.
- ☐ **08 NCJ 194198.** Conflict Resolution for School Personnel: An Interactive School Safety Training Tool (NIJ). See p. 6.
- ☐ **09 NCJ 196595.** Juvenile Residential Facility Census, 2000: Selected Findings (OJJDP). See p. 7.
- ☐ **10 NCJ 191052.** Trends in Juvenile Violent Offending: An Analysis of Victim Survey Data (OJJDP). See p. 7.
- ☐ **11 NCJ 170022.** When Your Child Is Missing: A Family Survival Guide (OJJDP). See p. 7.

Law Enforcement

- ☐ **12 NCJ 194077.** Satisfaction With Police—What Matters? (NIJ and COPS). See p. 8.
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Reference and Statistics

- ☐ **14 NCJ 189369.** Firearm Use by Offenders (BJS). See p. 10.
☐ **15 NCJ 189100.** Third-Party Involvement in Violent Crime, 1993–99 (BJS). See p. 10.
☐ **16 NCJ 187670.** Use and Management of Criminal History Record Information: A Comprehensive Report, 2001 Update (BJS). See p. 10.

Victims

- ☐ **17 NCJ 195500.** First Response to Victims of Crime Who Have a Disability (OVC). See p. 10.
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